The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859. NUMBER 220.

Railroads.

ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

...day, November 28th, trains will leave ...t Depot, foot of South Water and Lake ...

...New Orleans Express ..... 11:00 a.m.
...Express (Sundays excepted) ..... 10:00 p.m.
...day, Sundays excepted).
...ston, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, ...ST. LOUIS, ...tions, and at all points on Missouri river, ...CAIRO.
...Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston, ...NEW ORLEANS.
...all intermediate points.
...s a passenger car attached as far as Kankakee daily (no daily, Sundays excepted.) On ...ight car will be run at this train as far as ...

...St. Louis and Cairo at 9:30 am and ...

CONNECTIONS.

...ains make direct connections at Mattoon ...and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. ...with the railroad line of steamers for ...ing Cairo on alternate days.
...also make direct connections at Tolono ...ern Railroad for Springfield, Jacksonville ...ections with Terre Haute and Alton Rail...d St. Louis, and at Odin and Ohio and Mis...ber St. Louis.

...R TICKETS AND INFORMATION

...ssen's Office in the Great Central Depot; ...entral Railroad office, corner of Lake and ...at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chica...e, corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts, ...and Railroad Office in the East and ...

...JAS. C. CLARKE, General Supt.
...R. Ticket Agent.
...R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

...R ARRANGEMENT.

...AND MILWAUKEE R. R.

...LAKE SHORE LINE.

...and Express Route to ...St. Paul.

...onday, November 29th, 1858, Passenger ...ily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

...THROUGH TRAINS.

...ains at FOOT COOPER or WEST WATER AND ...COOK STREETS.

...ve at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at ...

...at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake For...kegan, and Stations north, and arriving ...ukee at 10:45 pm, and connecting with Lo...and Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and ...ts in the Northwest.

...EAVE THESE DEPOTS FOR CHICAGO at ...at all Stations, and arriving at Milwaukee ...pm.

CONNECTIONS.

...with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for ...ns, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, ...ome, connecting at Sparta and La Crosse ...ings of stages for St. Paul, Winona, Foun...y, Lansing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hastings, ...ps St. Anthony Minneapolis and Minne...

...Junction with the Fond du Lac and with ...ach from Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Wau...ons. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mis...ippi and Watertown Railroads for Madison, ...Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, ...ppolis.

...with the Racine and Mississippi Rail...Beloit, Delavan, Darien, Janesville, Rock...ford and Freeport.

...leave Milwaukee at 9:30 am, and Chicago ...

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

...O TO PIKE'S PEAK.

...IC RAILROAD,

OF MISSOURI.

...UGH ROUTE

...IA ST. LOUIS.

...the Chicago daily via St. Louis, Alton and ...Central Railroads making direct connec...with trains of the Pacific Railroad, and ...with daily line of packets for Kansas City, ...quists on the river; at Tipton for Jeffer...City, and with the great overland mail sta...e-Coach, at Springfield, Alton with daily ...ages in the interior of Missouri and South ...

...ough Tickets

...ng TWO DOLLARS, can be had at the ...ffice of the Press and Tribune, and at the all ...ffices in Northwest.

T. McKISSOCK, Superintendent.
...s, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

...to Emigrants to the Gold Regions.

...ith and Pike's Peak Express, Passenger ...pany, composed of the well known firm of ...Wells, Government Contractors, for that ...Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, has ex...ments of passengers for the Gold Regions ...to the mines, via the Central, Fort Riley ...ork route.

...have the contract for carrying the mails, ...ve been established a Territorial Road, ...above company are establishing stations ...every twenty-five miles along the road, ...ished for passengers and mails daily. ...up to the valley of the Kansas river, and is ...than two hundred miles of the shortest ...of 500 to 600 has been made by the towns ...and Kansas worth the attention of emi...

...of this route over all others are evident, ...one hundred and fifty miles nearer the ...of others, nearly on a direct line West ...the mouth of Cherry Creek.

...ost of the above road by the Territorial ...the express company, is a sure guarantee of ...

...ulars for freight or passage, by this line, in...

O. S. PRATT,
Agent Pacific Railroad,
Office 31 Dearborn street.

...O, BURLINGTON & ...RAILROAD.

...Change of Time.

...arch 4, 1859, two Through Passenger Trains ...ral Depot, foot of South Water street, ...

...assenger (Sundays excepted) arriving at ...12:00 m; Galesburg 6:30 pm; Burlington ...; Quincy 9:35 pm.
...assenger (Sundays excepted), arrive at Mendota ...; Galesburg 9:45 am; Burlington 11:55 pm; ...:30 am.
...n Accommodation—arriving at Mendota at ...

...ains leave as follows:

...7:45 am and 5:05 pm
...8:00 am and 2:05 pm
...10:00 am and 5:30 pm
...8:00 am and 2:15 and 12:05 pm
...Aurora Chicago 6:40 pm and 10:00 am
...Aurora Arrive at Chicago..... 11:30 am

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C. P. HAMMOND, General Supt.
...s, Chicago, Ill., General Ticket Agent. ...ml3

...RGH, FORT WAYNE ...AGO RAILROAD.

...Through Freight Line.

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OVER GOV. SMITH'S BANK.

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Address,
PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, April 5.

For Judges of the Superior Court—

VAN H. HIGGINS,
GRANT GOODRICH.

For Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court—

CASPAR BUTZ,
U. B. HAWLEY.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey, yesterday, elected John C. Ten Eyck to the U. S. Senate in place of Wm. Wright, whose term of office expired on the 4th of March last.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A large section of the Democratic party paraded the streets yesterday, in commemoration of the natal day of the saint who converted Ireland—the nursery of American Pro-Slavery Democracy. St. Patrick was a "fine ould gintleman" in his line; but if he should be called up by some Spiritualist, there is no doubt that he would rap out his lament that the work which once seemed to him so good should prove to be so badly done. If he could be permitted to revisit the scene of his apostolical labors in the flesh, he would find that, in persuading the "b'ys" to quit the use of rare "mate," to dress themselves in cloth instead of skins of beasts, and to worship the "praist" and the Pope instead of other idols, he had not done all that Ireland—the "gim ov the sae"—demands. There are snakes in that beautiful country which the Saint—blessed be his memory!—did not drive out. They are in the Church, in the Government, and in Society. They have poisoned the body politic, and reduced a people naturally spirited, brave and polite, to triple vassalage to their taskmasters—the priesthood and the State. Ireland needs a new saint—one who will preach Democracy and Christianity; and until this advent, the annual shaking up of dead St. Patrick's bones will do her people, at home or in America, no good. But the parade is over—let us not complain.

A CHAMPAGNE SUPPER!

It was certainly cordial and kind in Busch, the father, to invite the jury that acquitted his son of the charge of murder, to his house on the evening of the day that their verdict was rendered, and fill them with beer and champagne. It was a natural and grateful thing for a father to do. But what shall we say of the jury that accepted the convivial invitation, and in wine and wassail forgot that they had made a mockery of justice, and aroused the indignation of the city to its utmost depths? It is a wonder that the ghost of Magee did not, like the equestrian statue in Giovanni, walk in to the banquet, and turn the revelry into a scene of horror and affright! To his honor be it said, that one man on that jury—Mr. Ruggles—saw the impropriety of a carousal within the shadow of the gallows, and refused to be of the party. Against the remaining eleven—

JAS. MICHIE, farmer, Lyons, Foreman,
Simeon Lee, farmer, Maine,
John Albee, farmer, Delavan,
Benjamin L. Hopkins, farmer, Maine,
Luther Whitney, farmer, Wheeling,
Edward A. Dewey, farmer, Maine,
Joseph Ellsbree, farmer, Maine,
Lander F. Greeley, farmer, Palatine,
J. Thaler Carter, grocer, Chicago,
Lyman W. Spafford, grocer, Chicago,
John Russell, farmer, Northfield,

we make no charges. They doubtless did what to them seemed best. But, they have established by their verdict and their junketting that murder is no crime; and with this exploit they must remain content. But let us hope that a long time may elapse before Chicago may have another verdict like this which the people unanimously condemn!

Barking at an Empty Hole.

Judged by the columns of the Chicago *Democrat*, the readers of that sheet might suppose that a State election was about to come off, and that S. S. Judd was the Democratic nominee for Governor, and E. Peck the candidate of the same party for Treasurer, and that the editor of the *Democrat* was very much afraid that both were going to be elected, and that nothing would prevent the realization of his direst fears, except to blackguard them out of their boots.

For the purpose of quieting the nerves of the readers of that print, we will kindly inform them—1st, That Messrs. Peck and Judd are Republicans, and not Democrats; 2d, That they are not running for any office; 3d, That no State election is pending, nor will one come off for nearly two years.

New Hampshire Election.

The official returns from all except thirteen small towns give the following result:

Goodwin, Rep.	35,791
Cass, Dem.	31,998
Republican majority	3,793

The Democrats only carried two counties in the State—one of them by 143 votes, and the other by 185. Three of the Republican counties gave each nearly 1,000 majority against pro-slavery locofocoism.

En Route for Pike's Peak—First Glimpses of the Elephant.

St. Joseph, March 12, 1859.

I arrived here on the 10th, after a tedious trip of three days. There are hundreds coming on every train, and hundreds are here now.

St. Joseph is a perfect jam, with "Peakers" and sharpers "takin' 'em in," horses, mules, oxen, men, women, children, wagons, wheelbarrows, hand carts, sandwiches, runners, stool pigeons, greenhorns, and everything else you can imagine, and a thousand other things your imagination will fail to conceive. Every thing is very high; board at a "one horse" hotel $2.00 per day, and little rats of mules $150. The folks think the whole United States will be here in a few days. Ten days ago a man could fit out here at a reasonable rate. There are hundreds starting from here, but they are the poorest of all creation. I would not have believed it, but it is a fact, that there are hundreds now starting on foot, with nothing but a cotton sack and a few pounds of crackers and meat, and many with hand carts and wheel-barrows.

There are expresses going out nearly every day; but such expresses! Four little mules to one common Chicago wagon. They take one hundred pounds of baggage apiece for twelve cents, and charge them $50 apiece for the privilege of wading after the wagon and pulling it out of the mud.

I have done nothing yet but stand by and look at the fun. I like to be where every body is going with a rush, not knowing where nor what for. That's fun.

If I was at home, with my present experience and feelings, I think I would stay there till better satisfied; and you need not be surprised if I should bring this letter myself. I have not yet seen the first thing to serve as an anchor to the "hope within."

NIMROD.

P. S.—I have just seen butter sold at 75c per pound. That's a specimen of the way we are gouged.

A Letter from a Tenant.

Editors Press and Tribune:

There are 500 persons looking around for tenements, in this city, and there are as many land lords wanting to secure tenants. Now, if these landlords would advertise in the Press and Tribune, which almost every one reads, the street and number of their houses, with a short description, and also state the amount of rent they expect, they would speedily secure tenants for the ensuing year. People would then know where to look, and would make their selections. This is always done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other leading cities. Your newly adopted cheap rates for "Wants," removes the excuse that landlords heretofore offered for not letting people know where their houses were located, through the columns of the public papers. TENANT.

Chicago, March 17th.

Sending Money by Express.

The following paragraph, which relates to sending money by Express, we clip from the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Tuesday:

A week ago a Bank Note house received a dispatch from Chicago, informing them that a package marked $2,500 had been lost, and instructing them to send on proof that it contained that amount, and the Express Company would pay it. On referring to their books they found that the package contained $3,300, and that in consequence they would be losers of $1,300.

A visit to the head office of the Express Company was made by one of the firm, who informed the Company that he had also an interest in the package over its marked value, and that he was about to start with a detective for Chicago, on business to look into the loss of the parcel. Stating his determination on his part, the Express Company informed him that there was no necessity for this course, as they had his package and two others since received, and had broken the seals, and now held them in their possession.

We understand they offer to return the package, provided the house gives a list of the amounts sent by this Express for the last two years, and pays up the extra insurance on risks they did not take. It is thus such a serious question as this, involving as it does the largest interests, is settled. The question whether or not any carrier has a right to break the seal of packages entrusted to his care, and detain them because they differ in value from the amount for which they have been insured, cannot be determined too soon.

The Ruloff Murder Excitement in Ithaca, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 17.—A meeting was held here last evening, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the sheriff was governed by the best motives in removing Ruloff from Ithaca, that the jail here is abundantly secure, and that Ruloff shall not be molested, if returned, except by the proper officers. A fund was also raised to search the lake for the bodies of the murdered woman and child. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. G. Beers, Marcus Lyons, Rev. Dr. Parker and others.

Tariff Excitement in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., March 17.—The new tariff scheme of Inspector General Galt is strongly opposed, several members who have heretofore supported the Ministry having gone into the Opposition. The result is somewhat doubtful, although the Ministerial papers are confident of final success. A vote will perhaps be taken on Friday. In the meantime much excitement prevails in political circles.

THE LAND GRANT.—EXTENSION OF TIME TO THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO.—The Assembly this afternoon, by a vote of 65 to 34, passed the bill to continue the Land Grant to the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Company till December 31st, 1860, upon two conditions, viz: that the farm mortgages shall be indemnified, and that a certain portion of the road between Madison and Portage City shall be constructed. Columbus and Portage City shall be constructed. *Madison Journal*, 16th.

THE CITY.

APRIL, GOOD.—Godey for April has been received by McNally & Co.

PERSONAL.—The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* states that J. B. Sutton, one of the soundest merchants and best citizens of that place, is about to remove to this city to establish himself in business.

☞ The Young Men's Association will have their meeting on Saturday evening next to nominate candidates for the annual election of officers. We hear that our friend John V. Farwell, Esq., of the firm of Cooley, Farwell & Co., is talked of for President.

DISCHARGED.—Daniel Martin, who was arrested a few days since for having bogus coin and chemicals and dies for manufacturing the same, was examined yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, and discharged, the evidence not being sufficiently pertinent to hold him.

☞ We learn that young Busch left this city yesterday morning, but for what destination, we could not positively learn, but probably for Germany. The verdict in his case was the general topic of conversation during the day, we believe with no diversity of opinion as regards the character of that verdict.

HORSE STEALING.—A stable belonging to Mr. O. H. Smith, corner of Blue Island Avenue and Halsted street, was broken into on Sunday night, and a valuable horse stolen. They had not proceeded far with their booty when they were accosted by a couple of policemen, which caused them to let the horse go and take to their heels. The horse was restored to its owner, but the thieves contrived to escape.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for this week is a magnificent number. Besides twenty-four pages of reading matter and illustrations, it contains an additional supplement, printed in colors, which embraces a portrait of the Prince of Wales, and views of the clock and Victoria towers of the new house of Parliament. For sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad have a packet running between St. Joseph and Fort Leavenworth, rendering this a very convenient as well as expeditious route to those who wish to go to the Kansas gold fields.

POLICE BUSINESS IN THE NORTH DIVISION.—The total number of arrests made during the past year in the North Division was 2,541; the amount of fines assessed, not including costs, $18,140; amount of bail, $50,500; days in bridewell, 5,083; sent to the Reform School, 20. The year before there were about 200 more arrests, but the amount of fines assessed was not so large by some $8,000.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.—We trust our readers will bear in mind the festival for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute, which will take place at the Institute Hall to-morrow evening. Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, our faithful Representative to Congress, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, and Dr. Egan, will be present and make brief addresses. There will also be music, vocal and instrumental, and dancing, with creature comforts, &c. Taken altogether, it will, without doubt, be one of the pleasantest festivals of the season, besides being for the benefit of an institution which is a positive necessity in our city.

PROTECTION OF LAWYERS' PAPERS.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* says:

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"AS TO EXPERIENCE."—*Messrs. Editors:*—In your issue of the 16th inst., "Experience," either wilfully or from a want of "Experience," most grossly misrepresents both the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine and its Agent.

The charge of an "intent to convey an untruth, to create a false impression and mislead the public" is too absurd to need a reply. I leave the public to judge whether our business is conducted *in any such* manner.

The Grover & Baker Machines have been repeatedly exhibited at Fairs by the side of Wheeler & Wilson's during the past year. In our own City, at the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, they were in competition for more than two weeks, when Wheeler & Wilson's, as usual, took the first premium—at the St. Louis Institute also.

If the Grover & Baker Machine has been withdrawn from competition at the majority of State and County Fairs in the North-West, a less politic course has been adopted East, where Wheeler & Wilson's Machine has received the first premium over it time and time again.

"Experience" appearing to attach such importance to Fairs, it is a little remarkable, that he (being on so intimate terms with Grover & Baker, as his letter would indicate) did not recommend and even press Grover & Baker to exhibit their Machines more generally at Fairs in the North-West.

To State or County Fairs I attach no such great importance.

Supposing Wheeler & Wilson had not received the *first* premiums of over a dozen State Fairs, or hundreds of County Fairs during the past year throughout the Union, and repeatedly too when the Grover & Baker machine has been one among the many competitors; the public are still the umpires.

The public are still to decide which machine they prefer.

To the public, as jurors, we have, and do submit our machine, its operation, and its merits, to be compared with Grover & Baker's, or any other. We are always content to abide the decision resulting from a thorough investigation.

What is the verdict of the public to-day?

It is that during the past ninety days Wheeler & Wilson have sold 4,700 machines, while Grover & Baker have sold less than 2,500.

Deprecating all personalities, such as indulged in by "Experience," I beg leave of you to insert this in your paper, that you may, with your usual courtesy, give to this letter as general a circulation as the one above referred to, and have the honor to be

Your obd't servant,
GEO. R. CRITTENDEN,
Gen'l Agt. for Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—A poor woman appeals to me this morning to help her get a place where she can do plain sewing, and the lighter kinds of work about a house.

Her story (well authenticated) is a painful one: Married to a man who lost self respect, and finally was separated from her, she was left with three children, the youngest nine months old. Two of the children were placed in excellent hands by the Ministry at Large, but she could not part with the one she has been nursing along until now by private benevolence, and would still be cared for to some extent, but she feels that it would be better to make her own living. Her little boy is fifteen months old, can just step, and is the healthiest baby I ever saw. In some homes where children are desired he would be a welcome inmate. The woman came quite blameless out of the trials that led to her separation. She will work as above for her board, if she can keep her child; and I will satisfy parties applying to me, that she shall be well recommended as to character.

ROBERT COLLYER.
Office, rear of Unitarian Church.
Chicago, March 17, 1859.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MONTHLY MEETING.—The regular meeting of this Society was held on the 10th inst., at the City Hall, Newberry, Esq., in the chair. The contributions to the library for the month, (a total of 302, from 26 contributors), included valuable State documents of Wisconsin, from Dr. Hunt and Mr. Shipman, of Madison; agricultural works from Rev. J. A. Wright; a map of the Mississippi river showing the cantonment of the British forces in America, in 1768, (on which Fort Dearborn is laid down, with a sketch of the garrison of six companies), given by Mr. G. F. Ramsey; and a bound file of the Chicago *Daily Commercial Journal* for the complete, the gift of Messrs. Wells, the publishers.

From the monthly correspondence were read letters from Dr. Sidney Breese, of Carlyle, relative of the late M. Berkbeck and his English Colony; and from ex-Governor Coles, of Philadelphia; Prof. J. L. Swallow, of Missouri; Dr. A. H. Coolbaugh, of Iowa; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, M. C. Letters accepting memberships were read from Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Quincy, Ill., and several citizens of Chicago.

An interesting discussion arose upon the suggestion to secure, at an early day, a historical memento of the Military Tract Reservation in Illinois. From its great extent, including the entire tract lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, from Junction on the parallel of 38° 54', and extending north to 41° 40', and embracing an area of over 200 townships, and more than five millions of acres of soil, which three and a half millions were distributed in bounties to the soldiers of the war of 1812, the history of that large portion of the State was thought to possess a high degree of interest. The original survey of the tract was made in 1815–16; and endless litigation has grown out of the imperfect execution of conveyances, and sales under tax titles.

In the progress of the discussion, the presiding officer, Mr. Newberry, remarked that that when the original location of these county lands was under consideration, the State of Michigan was claimed by the ground that the wild lands of that State were unfitted for the use of agricultural lands finally selected, in Illinois, were among the finest in the State—about two-thirds being prairie and the remainder timber land.

Arrangements were made at this meeting to secure an authentic history of this tract from a gentleman in this city, whose professional experience with the subject particularly qualifies him for the task.

Nothing was also taken at this meeting of the interesting and instructive lecture lately read in Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. J. Porter, on the early history of Chicago. The lecture was received with great favor, and many regretted that it was not published in extenso. The press was regarded as presenting a subject with which the public are somewhat familiar already, in a more full, complete and varied manner than has yet been attempted; and the Secretary was authorized to request of the lecturer a copy for publication by the Society.

Preliminary arrangements were also made to secure historical sketches of the various churches in this city.

O. H. Browning, Esq., of Quincy, Ill., was elected a member of the Society.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ To make your old clothes appear as good as new, as well as to make a great yearly saving in your tailors' bills, patronize Cook & McLain's Steam Dyeing and Scouring establishment, 99 Dearborn street. 11

EXPEDIENCY OF A LETTER.—From an eminent Divine, on the practical improvements of the age:

"However the general use of the sewing machines in cities and by the wealthy may be regarded as of doubtful propriety, there can be no question as to their need in the country. Help there being far behind the demand, the aid of a machine is a general necessity. Hence the majority of sewing machines are sold in the country. She will work as above for her board, if she can keep her child; and I will satisfy parties applying to me, that she shall be well recommended as to character.

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Office, rear of Unitarian Church.
Chicago, March 17, 1859.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal 1859 ly

WANTED.—TO MILL PRO-prietors.—Wanted a situation as Miller; one who understands the business in all its branches, particularly the *Burr Dressing*, as he has had considerable practice. An Engineer by trade. Letters directed to M. J. J., Post Office, West Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., will be attended to. mh18-3t*

WANTED.—An Experienced Retail DRUG CLERK. Apply to
C. K. GARDNER & CO., Apothecaries,
mh18 3t* 19 Spring st., Milwaukee, Wis.

TO RENT.—The Dwelling House, No. 45 Adams street, between State street and Wabash avenues. Possession given April 1st. Apply on the premises. mh18-3t*

TO RENT CHEAP.—Lumber YARD, one hundred and thirty feet front, on West side, South Branch, with large piling room on Haverth street, between Harrison and Polk streets. Apply to mh15-1mo* SHEPARD, SHERIFF & SMITH.

TO RENT—Warehouse and

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DESPOTISM.

The recent action of the Arkansas Legislature in relation to the deportation or enslavement of the free negroes in that State, is the latest but not most diabolical outbreak of that intolerant spirit which Slavery has engendered in half of our country, and which a false Democracy bows alive in its length and breadth, mockery bleeps alive in its length and cowardly, but in keeping with the dogma announced by the highest judicial authority in the land—"black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." It is anti-Republican and anti-Christian—say, fanatics; but it is Democratic, and every doughface in the North whose highest boast it is that he is a "Democrat and nothing else," will applaud the infamous act. [CHRONICLE.

We spare our readers a recital of the losses and inconveniences, the sundering of social and domestic relations, the bitter grief incident to expatriation, to be encountered by the unfortunates of the race at which this oligarchical decree is aimed, when it is put in force; and call their attention to the fact, that they may otherwise overlook, that the white men—the laboring classes of our country, North and South—are more interested in legislation of this sort, than the negroes who are to be subjected to its pains and penalties in that semi-barbarous State of Arkansas.

There has always been a contradiction involved in the profession of Democracy and the support of Slavery, which the most accomplished casuists have failed to reconcile, even where slavery was apologized for as an evil to be deplored, and by and by extirpated. It has been felt and thrown were irreconcilable, and that assertion of the rights of humanity where slavery was suffered to exist, was a mockery. But when the broad ground is assumed that the accidental differences which, under Providence, occur in individuals of the human race—differences of color, differences in physical strength, differences in moral sensibility, differences in social status—may authorize one of the parties in comparison to sit in judgment upon the other, and to legislate for them as for cattle or mules—reduce to slavery or expatriate them—a principle and a precedent are established, which puts the liberty of every laboring white man in peril. We do not mean that the gentlemen of the Arkansas Legislature have that in their power to put manacles on a single free white man not accused of crime, or that the proposition to do so would not be scouted even there. But they are doing more than that; and the "poor whites"—their constituents—as blind as bats, and as ignorant as horses—are sustaining them in their act. They are removing the corner-stone upon which American freedom is laid; they are falsifying the precepts to which every man, be he black or white, appeals in defence of his right to be what God made him; they are laying the foundations of an untempered despotism of the majority—a despotism more fierce and cruel than that of any crowned tyrant that ever lived. If their action is sustained, and it is decided by the American people, speaking through the Democratic party, that any man, no matter what his color, condition, birth-place or lineage, may be deprived of his freedom for any cause less than a crime otherwise punished by death or imprisonment, the danger to white men is not far off. Already it is declared by Democratic authority in Virginia, that "condition, not color," is the warrant for and justification of slavery. The "condition" of the "poor white man" of the Slave States, of the emigrant foreigner, or of the poverty-stricken in the North, is not less an accident than the color of the black man's skin. Admit that he who has the latter is without rights and unworthy of protection; and the day is not far distant when white men will wear the color and the badge of a servitude forced upon them by an oligarchy that might have been strangled in its cradle. Nations in the enjoyment of free institutions do not part with them suddenly and without cause. The foundations of liberty are sapped slowly, and with infinite pains taking and skill by which the work of the miner is concealed. This crusade of the Supreme Court, the Democratic party and certain State Legislatures, upon the black man, by which he is deprived of his freedom, is but the first step toward the abandonment of the poor and unprotected white man to the mercy of those who would oppress him.

CUBA-STEALERS AT TAMMANY.

On Monday night last the pro-slavery Democracy of New York assembled in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments relative to the acquisition of Cuba. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, was advertised to be present, but being detained by business engagements in Washington, his place was supplied by Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Miss.

After the adoption of a series of resolutions, Mr. Brown was called out. He assumed that Cuba must and shall be ours—that the only question to be determined was as to the mode of getting possession of her. He said:

"I. By treaty. The best proposition first, by purchase; that I regard as the most honorable. 2. By conquest; and that I regard as the most certain (applause); third, from the agency of the mysterious influence of that power known in political somenclature by the name of filibusterism; and that I regard as the most doubtful. Now, but whether by one or the other, or by all these agencies combined, I say again that Cuba must and shall be ours (cheers), and the power does not exist on earth to prevent it, if Spain is disposed to sell the island. I for one stand prepared to pay for it. America is young, strong, vigorous, prosperous, and stands prepared to pay Spain one hundred millions, and if that is not enough, to pay her two hundred millions (cheers), and if that is not enough, she be not disposed to sell, then my next proposition is to propose an investigation for the settlement of present and past difficulties. For the purpose of having indemnity for the future and security for the future—if Spain be indisposed to sell—then I say that we must go upon "spread-eagle" and cheap-sugar principles. Cochrane likened Cuba to "a beauteous young maiden tender and full of wishes, with her arms expanded towards Young America;" while Rynders asserted that the last named individual "had a most hearty wish to embrace Miss Cuba."

This is, doubtless, to be the game. Brown and his slaveholding confreres of the South are to advocate the stealing of Cuba on the ground of its increasing the influence of the Slave power in the Federal Government; while their poor dupes—the Democracy of the North—are to be seduced into its support by appeals in behalf of extending the "area of freedom," and by the cry of "cheap sugar." It remains to be seen with what effect this programme will be worked.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE SMITH.

The Milwaukee papers of yesterday contain Judge Smith's letter in which he formally withdraws his name from the Judicial canvass in Wisconsin. The reasons which have impelled Judge Smith to this course are clearly set forth, and his action in the premises is highly creditable to him both as a man and a Republican. Narrowed down, as the contest now is, to a choice between Paine and Eyrde, the only question with Republicans will be as to how large a majority they will give to the former. Judging from the spirit thus far evinced, we shall be disappointed if it is not quite equal to that given to Judge Whiton.

The Timber Trade of the British North American Colonies.

During the year 1858, there arrived at Liverpool, from the British North American colonies, 399 wood-laden vessels, viz.: 114 from Quebec, 101 from St. Johns, N. B., and 84 from other ports, which occupied a tonnage of 229,919 tons. During 1857 there arrived 396 vessels, the tonnage being 226,971 tons. The average amount for the like time in four years previous to this, was 209,223 tons.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District.

Hon. Willis Allen, of Williamson, formerly Representative of the Ninth Congressional District, was elected Judge of the Twenty-Sixth District last week. Mr. Allen had no competitor.

Aristocracy vs. Democracy in the Recognition of Distinguished Services.

The British Government has conferred the dignity of Baronetcy upon Mr. Cunard, the founder of the line of steamers bearing his name. The N. Y. Herald makes this the occasion for drawing a parallel between the way the English and Americans reward merit, great deeds and distinguished service to the country or to art and science. We make an extract from the article. It contains more truth than poetry.

"A few more instances: Joseph Paxton, a gardener employed by the Duke of Devonshire was knighted for his plan of the Crystal Palace. Was anything ever done for George Steers, who modelled the exquisitely beautiful hulls of the Niagara and the Adriatic? All the principal European governments have honored Commodore Maury for his important contributions to the science of navigation. We first placed him on the retired list of the navy, cutting down his pay to a miserable twelve hundred a year, and then tardily restored him. The British government knighted Mr. Bright, one of the engineers of the Atlantic telegraphic expedition, and rewarded in the same manner every person who took part in that special service. Has Congress ever done anything for Hudson, or Everett, or Morse? On the contrary, some objections were raised to Mr. Hudson's receiving a medal tendered by the British government; and it was left for the Emperor of the French to recognize the services of an American electrician. Contrast the rewards of the English government to Wellington, Nelson, Napier, Havelock, Raglan, and Campbell, with our shabby treatment of Scott and Stewart.

We could cite many more examples, not only of republican ingratitude but of positive meanness; but these are enough for our purpose. That is, to show that between the politicians quarrelling for the spoils, and a want of proper appreciation and mercantile honor among our people, our best men are often forced to the wall. Let some one to-day initiate a new enterprise or produce a new and valuable invention; straightway, on every side, spring up countless imitators. The new man's ideas are stolen, his work counterfeited, and if they, by a surprise of a cautious audacity, altogether unprecedented, it is claimed wholly, and he is deprived of even the credit, to say nothing of the profits of his labors.

Policy of the Illinois Central toward Settlers on its Lands.

A gentleman writing from Onarga, Iriquois county, on the line of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central, writing to us, says:

The Illinois Central Railroad did much toward improving this part of the country, by pushing in their settlers till every available tract of land was purchased; and as it may be interesting to know how this class in particular get along through the hard times, I will state a few facts and leave the reader to judge. Hundreds came into this section from the east with small means and after purchasing of the Railroad a half, a quarter, or an eighth section, on which, and paying the required amount of interest and building a house, fence, and buying teams, their funds were exhausted before they had raised anything from their lands. Their crops were small and often failed entirely, so that the farmers about here have become seriously indebted to the merchants, and if obliged to make their payments on their lands, most of them would get discouraged and leave them. There are, it is true, some exceptions to this rule, but I deal in general facts.

Now, what position does the railroad company assume toward these inoffensive settlers, who have done all they could toward complying with their contracts, and whose failure is not to be attributed to a want of industry or honesty? What position should they take, let me ask, except such as all humane, liberal-minded men would approve, under the existing circumstances? With a large surplus of land would on their hands, it is not their policy to drive honest settlers from the soil because their crops have failed, and they find it impossible to meet their payments. To the honor of the Illinois Central R. R. I say it, *so settlers in those parts have been driven from their farms as yet*, no matter what their indebtedness, but, on the contrary, they have been urged to stay and improve them the country, *and most of them will do so.* A few will go East, and a few to Pike's Peak, and but a few. The great mass of those who have settled here are not to be frightened by the light crops of the last two or three years. They know that a reaction must come, and the opening season promises such a reaction. Already the effect of about half an hour's talking itself, and will probably be a fair yield, and bring a high price.

A Significant Sign.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

The following is copied from the Chicago Press and Tribune, the leading as well as able Free Soil journal of Illinois, of a recent date:

"The Free State men of St. Joseph, Missouri, held a public meeting lately at Smith's Hall, for the purpose of organizing and taking steps to contest the municipal election with the Pro-Slavery men, at the coming city election. They resolved to start a paper, as soon as arrangements could be effected for their cause, and pledged themselves to give it a hearty and substantial support.

"The completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will give the Free State men large re-inforcements, as a great stream of travel from the Free States will flow over that road to the Territories west of the Missouri river. In a few years, St. Joseph will be a Republican city. It is questionable whether a majority of the inhabitants are not at present in favor of making Missouri a Free State."

We only submit the above as another indication that the outgrowth of the institution of Slavery are giving gradually away, and that, as soon as they do give away, the citadel itself will be in danger, but not with much hope, as we sorrowfully confess, of arousing those most interested to a proper sense of their real condition.

Missouri will become a Free State, in all human probability, within half a decade. The exorbitant and unnatural prices which negroes are now commanding in the more southern States are rapidly draining her, as well as the rest of the border States, of their slave population, and it will likely Maryland will remain a Slave State ten years longer; and as for Delaware, she has about as much pecuniary interest in the institution as Vermont.

In the meantime, the North has been strengthened by the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, and Kansas and Nebraska will unquestionably come in as Free Soil States, prior to the Presidential election of 1860. At the same time, owing to the high prices of negroes, the number of slaveholders is continually diminishing, and the institution becoming weaker in the lower Slave States—yet, let any one propose to interfere with the people in the institution, and thus render it impregnable, and he is at once met with the combined opposition of those who have not a loss and little or nothing to gain! Alas! for the short-sighted selfishness of poor human nature!

A Milwaukee Cut Off.

We learn from the most reliable sources, that as soon as navigation opens, the managers of the Fox River Improvement will establish, or put in operation a line already established, a fine line of propellers to Buffalo, and from there to New York, with a view of securing all the wheat trade by the way of Oshkosh and Green Bay. It is accomplished, and the freight and tolls will be cut down to a mere nominal figure, the company expecting to lose heavily this season in consequence of the hard times. Unless the railroads loading into Milwaukee from that section of the State, adopt some new plan, or continually shading their rates, they will not be long before they will lose all their best paying freight, and go begging for work. The competition is strong indeed, this season, and freights very low.—*Milwaukee News.*

Mr. Cobden's Search.—The *Illustrated Times* says of Mr. Cobden's visit to this country:

"He has not gone for amusement, or health, or as some have said, to study the political institutions there. For simple fact is that Mr. Cobden has, I am sorry to learn, invested a considerable sum in American railways, and is gone to look after it."

If he succeeds in finding a several of our friends would be glad to have the benefit of his experience. We have no objection to an Englishman's exercising this kind of "right of search."—[Providence Journal.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

How Mr. Farnsworth got our Appropriation.

IN CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1859.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Bocock, of Va., in the Chair, Mr. Farnsworth offered the following amendment:

For repairing the works and piers in order to preserve and secure the light-house at Chicago, Illinois, $57,000.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri. I rise to a question of order. The amendment is for a work of internal improvement in the harbor of Chicago, and is not in order.

Mr. Farnsworth. It provides for preserving the light-house. I suppose that if you destroy the foundations of the light-house, you destroy the light-house.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri. I make the question of order. It is for the repair of a pier, and not of a light-house.

[At this point, Mr. Bocock left the Chair to Mr. Hopkins, also of Va.]

The Chairman, (Mr. Hopkins.) The amendment purports to be for the preservation of a light-house, and the Chair thinks it is in order.

Mr. Farnsworth. I have fixed the amount in this amendment at $57,000, as the Senate, at the last session, passed a bill providing for the repair of those piers, appropriating the same of money. The bill is now upon the Calendar here. I hold in my hand a letter from Colonel Graham, the superintendent of the harbor and lake survey of Lake Michigan, which I will ask to have read.

The Chairman. Mr. Hopkins.) The amendment purports to be for the preservation of a light-house, and the Chair thinks it is in order.

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Chairman Pro tem.

Dear Sir: May I ask you to call the attention of the Committee of Commerce of the House to the bill which passed the Senate last session appropriating a sum of money for the repair of Chicago harbor, with a view to get it acted on by the House. The piers are in so bain condition that the harbor cannot be secured if not now attended to without further delay. Moreover, the new light-house, now nearly finished, cannot be used, which is especially against the collision of vessels in the north pier falls, which it assuredly will, in a short time, if not repaired. My annual report contains information on this subject, which I ask you to refer to. I also addressed, yesterday, a special report to the topographical bureau on the subject, containing full particulars.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. D. Graham, Lieut. Colonel, &c.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. With the permission of my colleague, I will say that, upon receiving that letter from Colonel Graham, I presented it to the Committee on Commerce, and they unanimously directed me to ask the unanimous consent of the House; and if objection were made, to move to suspend the rules in order to take up the Senate bill for this purpose, and pass it. I trust there will be no objection on the part of any member.

Mr. Burnett. It seems from this statement of the gentleman from Illinois here in the House, that a bill now pending before the committee upon this subject; and, under the ruling of the Chair, it cannot be offered as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. Farnsworth. The gentleman does not understand correctly. The bill upon the Calendar is merely for the purpose of preserving the harbor. This is for the purpose of preserving and protecting the light-house. It is a different object. The money may be expended in the same way. But the object of this amendment is the protection of the light-house, while the object of the bill is the protection of the pier. If you destroy the pier on which the light-house stands, you destroy the light-house.

Mr. Burnett. I have made the question of order on the amendment; and I ask that it shall be decided.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The Chair has decided the amendment to be in order.

Mr. Farnsworth. It is *ex adjudicata*.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The temporary chairman (Mr. Hopkins) decided the amendment to be in order. My colleague made a little speech upon it, and I also made a little speech.

Mr. Burnett. The point is made that the amendment cannot properly be attached to this bill, for the reason that it provides for the improvement of the piers in the harbor; and not for the improvement of a light-house. The second point is this—

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I call the gentleman to order. The temporary chairman, decided the amendment to be in order, and no appeal was taken from his decision. The gentleman from Kentucky cannot make two points of order at one time.

[Here Mr. Bocock, having got his drink, returned to the Chair; but Mr. Hopkins had made the decision necessary to the success of the amendment.]

Mr. Burnett. If the gentleman from Illinois would not be quite so excited about this matter, I should have insisted in such by this time.

It was stated by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) sitting behind the gentleman who now occupies the floor, that there was a bill which the Committee on Commerce had authorized to be reported, and which, I suppose, is now on the Calendar, for this identical appropriation; and I submit that under the ruling of the gentleman now occupying the chair, [Mr. Bocock,] this amendment could not be received as an appropriation bill.

The Chairman. The Chair will say to the gentleman that under the rules of the House it is competent for any member at any time to move to concurring in it another bill upon the Calendar.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I stated that the amendment of my colleague was substantially embraced in the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce; but that does not affect the question upon this amendment. I merely stated the fact for the purpose of showing the action taken by the Committee on Commerce on the subject.

The Chairman. If the amendment is not precisely the bill pending upon the Calendar, although it may be the same in substance, the Chair will hold that point of order does not apply. As to the other point, raised by the gentleman from Kentucky, it having been decided by the House that the bill is in order, the Chair will not entertain the question, but will submit it to the House. The piers are in such a condition that the harbor cannot be secured if not now attended to without further delay. Moreover, the new light-house, now nearly finished, cannot be used, which is especially against the collision of vessels in the north pier falls, which it assuredly will, in a short time, if not repaired. My annual report contains information on this subject, which I ask you to refer to. I also addressed, yesterday, a special report to the topographical bureau on the subject, containing full particulars.

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J. D. Graham, Lieut. Colonel, &c.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. With the permission of my colleague, I will say that, upon receiving that letter from Colonel Graham, I presented it to the Committee on Commerce, and they unanimously directed me to ask the unanimous consent of the House; and if objection were made, to move to suspend the rules in order to take up the Senate bill for this purpose, and pass it. I trust there will be no objection on the part of any member.

Mr. Burnett. It seems from this statement of the gentleman from Illinois here in the House, that a bill now pending before the committee upon this subject; and, under the ruling of the Chair, it cannot be offered as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. Farnsworth. The gentleman does not understand correctly. The bill upon the Calendar is merely for the purpose of preserving the harbor. This is for the purpose of preserving and protecting the light-house. It is a different object. The money may be expended in the same way. But the object of this amendment is the protection of the light-house, while the object of the bill is the protection of the pier. If you destroy the pier on which the light-house stands, you destroy the light-house.

Mr. Burnett. I have made the question of order on the amendment; and I ask that it shall be decided.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The Chair has decided the amendment to be in order.

Mr. Farnsworth. It is *ex adjudicata*.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The temporary chairman (Mr. Hopkins) decided the amendment to be in order. My colleague made a little speech upon it, and I also made a little speech.

Mr. Burnett. The point is made that the amendment cannot properly be attached to this bill, for the reason that it provides for the improvement of the piers in the harbor,

Medicines, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

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These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well. It arouses the torpid liver, giving TONE and health to the whole machine, curing the cause of disease, and thus effecting a radical cure.

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One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the X. Y. Z. Discovery, by clearing the stomach.

One dose takes off the cold shock most will cure Dyspepsia.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a general family Cathartic. Those who are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues,

All who are Using it are giving their Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

Mr. ——— lender in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallows him together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE,

Also, Yellow, Chagres and Panama Fevers can often be prevented for the time of the disposition to them. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years experience in Hospital and private practice, and has been tested in all sections of the country during the past eleven years with the most unbounded success in the Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague prevail. It has proved infallible in curing the disease in all its varieties, and in most cases will be found sufficient to prevent a return of the disease. It is entirely free from Mercury, Arsenic, Morphine and Mercury, or from the use of any thing that will in the least degree injure the most delicate constitution. It is entirely free

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, August 5th.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
VAN H. HIGGINS,
of Cook County.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
CASPER SCHAD,
of Cook County.

For State Attorney,
U. H. HAWLEY,
of Cook County.

DISTRICT AND STATE TICKET.

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DISTRICT AND STATE TICKET.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE JOB OFFICE.

NOTARIAL, LEGAL, MERCANTILE AND GENERAL JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

OFFICE NO. 49 CLARK STREET,
Up Stairs, Over Tuthill's Jewelry Store.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Commercial Mutual Insurance COMPANY,
OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,
On the First Day of February, 1856.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
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Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas

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MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Default

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
OF THE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FOR
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R.R.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
Great Rail and Water Route to St. Paul.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FOR CENTRAL AND WESTERN R.R. LINES,
Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Line,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R.R. and
GALENA AND MISSISSIPPI & UNION R.R.

CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK
PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OF MISSOURI.
THROUGH ROUTE
VIA ST. LOUIS.
Through Tickets

Important to Sojourners to the Gold Regions.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
OF THE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN
Winter Arrangement Railway.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FOR CENTRAL AND WESTERN R.R. LINES,
Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Line,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R.R. and
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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R.
Change of Time.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS
BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Pennsylvania Central Route.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R
CHANGE OF TIME.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1856 - Winter Arrangements - 1856

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND
CHANGE OF TIME.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars

HOT FOR PIKE'S PEAK
A Well Established Ferry Route,
CHICAGO, IOWA AND
Change of Time.

Insurance.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY

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